TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1885.

Amusements Te-day. American Pastitute-Industrial Exhibition. Mijou Opera House-Admis IP. M. Casine-Nation, IP. M. Chickering Mail-Lecture, IP. M. Conserving Mail-Lecture. Fr. M.
Conservy I heater-Kellar, 1P. M.
Daily's Thombre-The Nagistrie. 1(1 Fr. M.
Eden Manue-Tableaux in Wax, Ar. 11 A. N. to 11 P. M.
Consel Opera, aman-Antelma. 1P. M.
Harrington's Paris : beater-Cold Livender. 1P. M.
Nonter & Hint's-Nanon. Land 1P. M.
Lyonom Thembre-In Spite of 41. 1P. M.
Madden Magners. I heater-Smidd Instructions. 4P. M.
Medican Magners. 1 heater-Smidd Instructions. 4P. M. Madison Square | heater-failed festructions Bount Morris Shoutee-Toulets, SP. M. Ponnist Morris Sheater - Tourist - 1 - N.

Phila's therein - Wouse against Women. Fr. M.

Ptandard Theore - Milato - P. M.

Ptan Theorem - As You Like II. S.P. M.

The in 'beater - Yelschucts. - P. M. Tank in Theatre-Fullented. Fr. M.
Tany Partor's-Captain of the Queen's Own I and E.
Union Square Theatre-La Permiss Pape 17. M.
Wallack's Theatre-La Permiss Pape 17. M.
Bit Avenue Theatre-Alford Crime 17. M.
Bit Avenue Theatre-Mikade 19. M.
24th Atrect Theatre-Kvangeller, 19. M.

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THE SUN, New York City.

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Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be saided in this evening before six o'clock.

To-Day in Ohio.

The canvass in Ohio has been unusually energetic. Senator SHERMAN and Senator THURMAN have both appeared in it, and SHERMAN especially has exerted himself to the utmost. For lack of better ideas, he has endeavored to make the election turn upon old war passions.

An unusual interest has also been imparted to this contest by the fact that both candidates for Governor have appeared before the electors together, speaking alternately, as in a debating society; and they have both shown talent and adroitness in this unwonted display.

Ohio has long been a Republican State, though, owing to the revolt of the Germans. it was thrown into the hands of the Democrats two years ago. If they should now succeed in keeping it, it would be fair to conclude that the Republicans have permanently lost the State.

Questions connected with President CLEVE-LAND'S Administration have had very little to do with this canvass, and, whatever way It may turn, we cannot say that the President's policy has either been approved or condemned. But a Democratic victory in Ohio would strengthen his hands greatly. The full returns will appear in THE SUN

New Jersey.

to-morrow morning.

A Senator in Congress is to be chosen in January, 1887, to succeed WILLIAM J. SEW-ELL of New Jersey, Republican, whose term will expire in March, 1887. So closely balanced between the two parties is the present Senate that the majority of that body in the last half of Mr. CLEVELAND's administration may depend on the result in New Jersey.

The Democrats ought to be able to secure the next Senator in a State that gave CLEVE-LAND a plurality of 4,412 over BLAINE. About one-third of the State Senators are to be chosen this fall, and those Schators will participate in the election of SEWELL's successor. The whole Assembly is now to be chosen. Its term is for a single year. But, though it will not take part the selection of the next Senator in Congress, nevertheless, according to some peculiar Jersey usages, a member of the Assembly who is eleated for the first time this fall gains certain advantages that help him to beat an opponent next year. For these reasons, the pending legislative contest in its entirety has an important bearing on the question of filling Newell's

seat in 1887. No State ticket is now in the field but the Democrats should bestir themselves and carry a majority of the new Senators and

Parnell and Davitt.

The speeches made on Sunday by Mr. PAR-NELL at Kildare and by Mr. DAVITT at Mitchellstown bear conclusive witness to their unity of purpose. It is henceforth clear that the two leaders not only recognize the same grievances and propose the same remedies, but that they agree also as to the order in which those remedies can most effectively be applied. From their simultaneous declarations may be deduced a common programme acclaimable by every Irishman, for while it applauds the movement for an Irish legislature, it admits that Parliamentary agitation at Westminster or Dublin is but a means to one great end, namely, the relief of Ireland from the intolerable burdens imposed by its land system.

Between the two Irish leaders who share the trust and affection of their countrymen, there are undoubtedly some differences of temperament which—so the Irish landlords hoped-might bring about conflicting plans of action, and thus cut down the strength of the Nationalist party in the next House of Commons. It was assumed that Mr. DAVITT was a hot-headed enthusiast who would be content with nothing short of the immediate advent of the millennium, and who would be more likely to obstruct than further substantial graduated progress, which requires the exercise of nationce and self-control. He was expected to embarrass Mr. PARNELL, who is dreaded by the landowners as being a cool, sober politician, seeking but one thing at a time, keeping firm ground beneath his feet, and inflexibly determined to take no step backward. But it turns out that Mr. DAVITT is a much shrewder politician than his enemies supposed, while in the ultimate and avowed designs of Mr. PARNELL there is ample scope for clation and enthusiasm.

This will be patent if we set side by side the latest words of the two men whose voices are most powerful in Ireland. Speaking at Mitchelistown, Mr. Davitr heartily approved of Mr. PARNELL's arrangements for the electoral campaign, including, of course, the decision of the Dublin Conference to exact pledges of fidelity from candidates; and he called upon his friends and all Irishmen to vote for the Nationalist nominees. It is true that he also expressed the opinion that something more was needed than Parliamentary agencies, and he thought the Irish Langue agitation of five years ago. What he paramount and unwavering aim, and that they should not deem that supreme object compassed because they managed to return

seats allotted to Ireland in Parliament. It would not do, he warned them, to let the furnace cool and rest satisfied with forging a Parliamentary weapon whose edge and temper were untested. It would be necessary to strengthen the hands and direct the blows of Ireland's representatives at Westminster by convincing demonstrations that the country was behind them, and that, while enger to secure if possible a Dubiin legislature, it was inexorably bent on the fundamental purpose of agrarian reform.

There is not a word or a suggestion in these exhortations which is not in perfect harmony with the utterance of Mr. PARNELL on the same day at Kildare. Here, again, the land question was pronounced the most absorbing of Irish problems, and the attainment of legislative independence was virtustep toward its solution. Mr. PARNELL dwelt upon the fact that he and his condittors in Parliament had never compromised their position by accepting the Land act of 1881, or the judicial rents fixed under it. He denounced the judicial rents as exorbitant, and declared that it would be his chief purpose to compel a lurther reduc-tion of them by at least thirty per cent. So confident did he feel of success in this particular that he warned tenants not to buy land at prices calculated on adjudicated rentals. On this head he let fail a significant assurance, implying that with him, as with Mr. DAVITT, land reform is the primary and repeal of the act of union only a secondary and ancillary object. "Even," he said, "supposing the settlement of the rights of tenants is to be left to the new democratic English Parliament, it will be settled;" and again, " the Land act will be amended in the near future, either by an English or an Irish Parliament."

Whether the changes essential to the welfare of Ireland are to be relegated to a Dublin legislature, or to be brought about by laws practically dictated by the Irish members of the imperial Parliament, it is equally indispensable that the Nationalists should control as many seats as possible in the next House of Commons. No one sees this more distinctly than Mr. DAVITT, and he knows that Mr. PARNELL can be trusted to sacrifice his other hopes, if need be, to the alleviation of the sufferings of the Irish tenantry.

The Mormon Conference.

The annual General Conference of the Church of Latter Day Saints, which began at Logan, in Utah Territory, last week, has practically announced that the Mormons will cling to polygamy and quietly submit to the

penalties provided under the laws of the land. This Conference was an unusually important one, inasmuch as since the preceding annual meeting the new machinery of the law had been set in operation against polygamy, and many members of the Church had been sent to jail. On the other hand, one or two prominent Mormons, like Bishop SHARP and ORSON ARNOLD, had abandoned polygamy in consequence of their prosecution, and had purchased freedom from imprisonment by a pledge of future obedience to the law. It was therefore felt that some positive ground for the guidance of the Mormon people would be taken at the October Conference. While a protest against the laws was certain, the main question was whether the Conference would be betrayed into violent and disloyal menaces. Such a course seemed exceedingly perilous, since at the next meeting of Congress the question will be raised whether the EDMUNDS law is sufficient for its purpose, or whether more stringent measures must be adopted.

The Logan Conference has, in fact, been very wary of threatening armed resistance to the laws, although it persists in viewing polygamy as a corner stone of the Mormon Church, and its practice as not only permissible, but compulsory. The epistle of Presidents TAYLOR and CANNON to the Conference asserts that the first revelation of the doctrine of plural marriage was "a severe trial," only obeyed "as a divine command which meant damnation if disobeved." The epistle explains that only the truly good, or those "above repreach in their lives," are allowed to enter the polygamic state.

The address of Apostle RICHARDS Conference is a good summary of the position held by the Mormons. "The covenant. all old covenants away." He holds that the alleged revelation to practise polygamy is even against human law. "In taking more than one wife each." says Apostie Rich-ARDS, "we have harmed nobody. Stand firm, therefore, in the Gospel, and live up to the covenant of celestial marriage." Apostle SMITH pleaded that he must disobey the statutes in order "to escape damnation." Apostle Thatcher abused Judge Zone, but expressed devotion to the American flag. None of the speakers could be called vituperative, and none even hinted at doing more than peaceably suffer the penalty of

the law.
The Conference, then, seems to have aimed to avoid giving excuse for the framing of a new law by Congress, more severe in its penalties and more sweeping in its effect than the present one. Yet it has also tried hard to keep the whole Mormon force in unbroken front in support of polygamy. This last, however, is a hopeless effort, for gaps in the line are apparent, and they will probably be much greater before next October's Conference.

John Sherman's Face Slapped.

The Ohio canvass was almost over before any Democratic speaker on the stump made the reply to John Sherman which the circumstances demanded. Chairman Hessel. of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee apparently went to Ohio on purpose to perform this necessary work, and he performed it with neatness and despatch. We quote from Brother HENSEL's speech at Delaware:

"If John Shunnan has forgotten so soon the experino device of cunning and there was no boldness of assault that was not resorted to so lately by a party of which John Sherman was leader, to make triumphant a fraud of which he was the immediate beneficiary, and of which he expected to claim the remainder over it fee. There comes to us as a voice from the grave, the testimony of the dead commander of the Union armies, twice the Republican President of the United States, that from the beginning of the electoral struggle GRANT believed Mr. Tilbry fairly had a majority of the electors of 1876; and long months after the decision he desired Florida reasonably doubtful and Louisiana to have hon-estly declared for the Democratic candidate. To have reversed the will of the people; to have overturned con stitutional law and made popular elections a farce; to weak, employed the villain, and suborned the perjurerthese were offences arainst decency and wrong, upon government that have not been forgotten and will not be condoned. This is the damned spot that will not out.

the bloody ghost that will not down-this is 'the spectre which haunts American politics." This report, or something like it, ought to have been flung into JOHN SHERMAN'S face people would do well to revive the Land as soon as he began to talk about fraud and violence in the Southern States. Gov. obviously meant was to remind his hearers | HOADLY was the man to whom the duty that the liberation of the land should be their | naturally belonged. What a pity that Gov. HOADLY, who is in many respects an admirable person, was prevented by circumstances, for which nobody but himself is to Nationalist members for four-lifths of the | blame, from effectively reminding John |

SHERMAN of the crime which has not been forgotten and will not be condoned!

A Question to Think Or.

A correspondent at Franklin Falls, New Hampshire, propounds this inquiry:

"What is the objection to convict labor ! Why should not all our convicts work, and thus reduce the cost of their keeping? Our prisons are often called schools of vice because the older criminals teach mischief to the sometimes longer. If work is good for me, why not fo convicts! I know convict labor is usually cheaper than free labor, but if just as good why not have it?

Concerning this subject a good deal may

be said on both sides.

The objection to convict labor is that it is made to compete with the labor of honest citizens. As the convicts are maintained ally admitted to be mainly desirable as a cheaper than free workers, the contractors who employ them are able to undersell the free men who make the same kinds of articles. Thus the competition of convict labor be comes destructive to the enterprise of honest

men. This is the great objection to it. On the other hand, if it is not permitted to employ convicts upon any kind of work which competes with the work of free men, then the people of the State must be taxed to maintain the convicts. In this way the burden which is shifted off one shoulder is

put upon the other. It is a troublesome question, and after it has been settled in either way it is liable to be unsettled again. The people do not like to be taxed to maintain convicts who, if they were out of prison, would have to maintain themselves; and they dislike exceedingly to see the labor of convicts competing destructively with the labor of free men.

The extreme ferocity with which the Ohio Republicans attack the Prohibitionists indicates that they fear them intensely. A Democratic victory in Ohio to-day would be a great and wholesome event.

The Mugwumps have always wanted to break up the Democracy, and they never wanted it more than now.

If Gov. HILL should be defeated next month, the smothered word-glossed opposition will break out in open revolt," says the Boston Herald, "and the reconstruction of parties will begin. The President might have hastened the inevitable result by rebuking and repudinting the action of the Convention, but he has chosen

to leave the responsibility with his party,"

We think the Herald is very much mistaken. A party which has managed to live successfully during the last twenty-five years, surviving trials which would have destroyed anything short of immortal, is not likely to be wiped out

THE SUN says that Governor Hill may well be congraturated upon the enemies be has made. Does this mean the President? - Portland Press. Not at all. The President is his friend, and

will vote for him at Buffalo on Nov. 3. The enemies of Governor HILL are the dudes and aristocrats. They detest him. He is not

On Saturday last the Democratic Convention of Queens county nominated BENJAMIN W. Downing for County Judge. This is the same gentleman who, in 1883, was removed from the office of District Attorney of Queens county by Governor CLEVELAND, after he had been nominated for State Senator. The charge was that he had been guilty of some sort of pecuniary crookedness, but it was not clearly proved. In the ensuing election Mr. Downton was beaten, but the fact that he has succeeded in getting this nomination against a man so justly esteemed as Judge Armstrong.

the contraction would be tremendous."

As THE SUN has often pointed out, no \$500. of celestial marriages," he says, "has swept | 000,000 gold can be withdrawn from circulation, because no such amount of it is in circulation. The currency of the country in actual use conthe higher law which demands obedience sists almost entirely of greenbacks, national bank notes, silver certificates, and silver dol-lars, amounting in the aggregate to about \$800,-000,000, besides many millions of fractional coin. Our stock of gold is nearly all locked up in the Treasury and in bank vaults, and there it would stay, no matter what premium it commanded, for the simple reason that the Treasury and the banks would neither sell it nor pay it out. The expected tremendous contraction is a chimera.

> The Prohibitionists refuse to vote for Gen. CARR, declaring that he was the browers' candidate two years ago, and that the liquor dealers de eated MAYNARD and elected CARR. Now Gen. Care presides at a temperance meeting. and it is in order to ask what the brewers have to say to that, and which way Gen. CARR is riding this year. Both ways at once? But don't fail to read CARR's speech. It is a

We are sorry to enroll THE SUN among the news thirtys, but a due regard for the truth of history permits no other course. The relating news article in its issue of Francy was stolen bodily from the Foot of the day before.—Watshington Foot, oct. 10.

We are sorry to include the Washington Post in the great list of foolish liars, but it must be The Washington Post lies. We speak advisedly.

We learn that a proposition to establish a universal language will be introduced at the Paris Exhibition in 1889. We cannot see the need of it. English is good enough for us.

According to latest quotations, the favor-

CLEVELAND AND THE DEMOCRACY. Some Instructive Pages of Recent Political

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why should the Independent Republicans, better known to the children of Belial as Mugwumps,

who boast that they took from a Democratic National Convention a Democratic Governor of New York and made him President of the United States, erect themselves so suddenly and with such viperous virulence against the nomination by a Democratic State Convention of a Democratic Lieutenant-Governor of New York to succeed his former colleague and chief? And what is to happen in consequence?

Is it true that the Lord has commissioned these Mugwumps aforesaid to regenerate the republic, and that no others, and especially "no Irish." need apply for a job of that importance? I entreat THE SUN, which shines for all, to enlighten me on these points. I am Democrat, and nothing which threatens the Democratic party is alien to me.

The place in which I write lends polgnancy to my inquiries. It is full of Democratic mem-ories-memories of the great days in which Thomas Jefferson, forecasting and assuring the future of the republic, unlocked to American liberty and progress the gateways of the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. Here stands in the park of this stately residence the picturesque pavillon in which our envoys signed then belonged to Joseph Bonaparte, who spent small fortune in celebrating the occasion with pomps and pageantries, cunningly devised to revive the splendors of the fallen monarchy and anticipate the dawning magnificences of the empire that was to be. Though he can hardly have guessed it then, the future ex-King of Naples and of Spain was setting the seal to the fortunes, not of his own house, but of the transatlantic nation which was to afford him safe shelter and a happy home twelve years afterward under the name of the Count de Survilliers on the shores of the Delaware. That treaty of Morfontaine, the Magna Charta of the great West, was the work of the Domecratic party and of its chief. Thomas Jefferson, It would never have been made could the Massuchusetts Federalists have had their way; and did not the making of it move Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts to threaten the Union with dissolution, and to declare on the floor of Congress that the acquisition and aunexation of Louisiana made the Constitution "waste paper by construction?"

Four score years have passed away, and the

great Democratic party of 1803 is still to-day the dominant party of the Union, which it has saved by saving the Constitution, in the face of assaults infinitely more formidable than the old-time menaces of Massachusetts and of Mr. Quincy-may his ashes rest in peace! It is a surprising thing therefore, for one to learn, as I learn to-day, upon the truly respectable authority of the American correspondent of the London Tomes, that the great Democratic party only exists now, at least in New York, by permission of the Mugwumps aforesand; and that it is their intention now to make an end of the Democratic party by voting at the polis of New York in November with the Republicans, and thereby putting a gentleman of the name of Davenport into the Executive chair vacated at Albany in January last by Gov. Cloveland, Sarely I do not exaggerate the gravity of the crisis. Do I not read that, the result of the elections in New York will be decided by the action of the Independent Republicans," and that "the Independent Republicans will cast their votes for the Republican sead that "These things may seem less terribe, perhaps, to you on the spot than to me at this distance, but as there can be no doubt that a Republican victory in New York in November will put President Covenind at a sad disadvantage in dealing with a Democratic House of Representatives and a Republican Samuer at Wash. authority of the American correspondent of the London Times, that the great Democratic party President Coveland at a sad disadvantage in dealing with a Democratic House of Representatives and a Republican Senate at Washington in December, I cannot contemplate such a possible event with equanimity; nor do I see very clearly how it can be so contemplated even by any Magwump, if that Magwump be really a friend of President Cleveland, and really desires that his Administration should be a storess.

I take this to be true of your esteemed contemporary, the Econing Post, which appears to be

be a success.

Take this to be true of your esteemed controves that he possesses a remarkable popularity among the Democrats of the country. Very likely a willingness on the part of some of them to do an act which should be displeasing to Mr. CLEVELAND may have increased Mr. Downing's strength. There is no doubt, however, that he has a great many earnest friends, and the result of the election will be awaited with unusual interest.

The absurd assertion that a contraction of the curroncy is likely to ensue from the continued coinage of silver dollars still finds believers. The Mail and Express of last evening prints the following extraordinary nonsense:

It is to be remembered, however, that the first effect of silver payments might be to transform all the gold coin in the country into merchandles, and to withdraw it from circulation. This would contract the vurrency until new money could be coined or printed to take the place of over \$500 texts and to withdrawn. As this sum is nearly one-third of the money in use, the effect of the contraction would be tremendous.

The absurd assertion that a contraction of the curroney is likely to ensue from the contraction of the curroney is likely to ensue from the contraction of the curroney is likely to ensue from the contraction of the curroney is likely to ensue from the contraction of the curroney is likely to ensue from the contraction of the curroney is likely to ensue from the contraction of the curroney is likely to ensue from the contraction of the curroney is likely to ensue from the contraction of the curroney is likely to ensue from the contraction of the curroney is likely to ensue from the civits and I not very long and the Archovers, like divine St. John and the Archovers, the divine St. John and the Archovers, the divine St. John and the Archovers in the rens of Baitimore in a hack." I dure say that historic and compendious vehicle might be looked up in its coach house, and found equal to this emergency.

But is it true that President Cleveland has "always been stronger than his party?" Can he or we sailed assume this to be true, without overwhelming proof of its truth? Government by parties, not by men stronger than his party and their parties, has hilherto been found to be the best practicable form of government in constitutional countries; and whenever in any such country a man stronger than his party," a dispending in themselves have commonly gone to make him "stronger than his party," a disputed succession and parliamentary certuins put of succession and parliamentary certuintion for examicle, in the case of Sir bober Waipole; the external portis and the domestic passions of the great revolutionary epoch, in the case of William Pitt; the convulsions of the civil war in the case of Abraham Lincoin.

What is at true that President Cleveland has the party of the president of the convulsions of the great revolutionary epoch. In the case of William Pitt; the convulsions of the civil war in the case of Abraham Lincoin.

What is at true that President Cleveland has for while the Democratic Congressional candidates polled 59,140 votes only 52,140 votes were cast for Gov. Cleveland in the Lumber State!

Did they vote for Mr. St. John under the impression, bornas, that he was the was the man and the succession, bending the war and the succession, bending the for wot of or Mr. St. John under the impression, bending the war Mugwumplans, there would still remain 3,802 Republican votes to be accounted for, who, on the Mugwumplans, there would still remain 3,802 Republican votes to be accounted for who, on the Mugwumplans, there would still remain 3,802 Republican votes to be accounted for who, on the Mugwumplans, there would still remain 3,802 Republican votes to be accounted for who, on the Mugwumplans, there would still remain 3,802 Republican votes for Gov. Cleveland Waipole; the external ports and the domestic passions of the great revolutionary enoch, in the case of William Pitt; the convulsions of the civil war in the career or in the circum-stances of President Ceveland to hear out, in the eyes of a modest and sensible man, this confident assertion, albeit made by an apostic of the Mugwumps, that he is "stronger than his party?"

public life of President Cleveland began The bubble life of President Cleveland begin in 1832 with his election as Governor of New York. He had never had any opportunity before that time of even making his name known beyond the limits of the city and the county in which he dwell. When he had been nominated by the Democratic Convention of the State in 1882, he had absolutely nothing to do but to stand still and be elected, not, as I need hardly as because he was stronger than his facility. stand still and be elected, not as I need hardly say, because he was stronger than his party, but because the Republican candidate, Judge Folger, was hopelessly weaker than his party. The Democratic party of New York gave Mr. Clevoland, in 1882, 593,318 votes, against 563, 918 votes in 1884, but these sufficed to make him Governor by the majority of 192,584 votes, because in 1882 the Republicans gave Judge Feiger no more than 312,464 votes, against 562,001 votes which they gave Mr. Blaine in 1884.

According to latest quodations, the favorfice in the betting for the Boston Collector,
being is notioned Petral Buttarn and Lavaniers
and School and Sch

strength to the support given to him by the Mugwamps in the election of 1884. In their quality as prophets, it implies that, should the Democratic party be beaten at the polis in New York in December, the unshaken confidence of the Mugwamps in the President will enable him to control the legislation of Congress, and shape for good the destinies of the country. Let us leave the future to take care of itself, and confine curselves to the more manageable evidence of things already accomplished.

Whatever strength the Mugwamps gave to Gov. Cloveland in 1884 was drawn, of course, from the strength of the Republican party, if it made Gov. Cleveland stronger than his party, it must at the same time have made Mr. Blaine weaker than his party, taking, as the only trustworthy measure of the party strength in each case, the Congressional vote of each party thrown at the elections of 1884. As bottwen the candidates, we must not longet that Mr. Blaine was better known to his party in all sections of the country than any other fiving member of it, while Gov. Cleveland was less known to his party than any other fiving member of it, what we should expect to find, therefore, if the contention of the Mugwamps be well founded, is that, at the elections of 1884. Gov. Cleveland received the full vote cast for the Congressional candidates of the Democratic party, plus the vote of the "Independent Republicans," or Mugwamps, while Mr. Baine had to content himself with the full vote cast for the Congressional candidates of the Republican party, misms the vote of the "Independent Republicans," or Mugwamps.

Now, what do we find as a matter of feet?

what do we find as a matter of fact?

Cleveland behind his party vote...... Blaine shead of his party..... 210,230

Democratic national majority.... 90,656 Is this the entertainment to which the Mug-wumps have been so liberally inviting them-selves? rom this simple analysis and statement of From this simple analysis and statement of the records it appears to me that President Cieveland, instead of being made "stronger than his party" by the alliance of the Mugwumps, came out of the contest weaker than his party, through that ill-omened alliance, by 67.051 votes, at least; while Blaine, instead of being made weaker than his party, by the brazen treachery and Pharisaical fanfaronade of the Mugwumps, came out of the centest stronger than his party, through a reaction of disgust with cant and humbur in the heart of the natural man, by at least 210, 230 votes.

Nor do we find the significance of these figures diminished if we take into account the votes thrown, mainly by Democrats, for Gen. Butler, and the votes thrown, mainly by Republicans, for Mr. St. John. On the contrary, Fail Democratic vote, 1884.

Pull Democratic vote, 1884. 4,942.637 Butler Democratic vote, 1884 175,370

National Democratic vote, 1884...... Full Republican vote, 1894 St. John Republican vote, 1884

National Republican vote, 1884..... 5,002,350 National bemogratic majority.

From which it appears that if the Mugwumps would only have been good enough to stay where they belong, and if the Democratic candidate had gone into the field unsmirched with Mugwumpian slaver and twaddle, the Democratic party would have elected its President in 1884 by a clear popular majority of at least 115.657 votes, just as it elected Mr. Tilden President in 1876 by a clear popular majority of 145.911 votes; Instead of which, thanks to the Mugwumps, and in spile of the untiring and zealous efforts of the Democratic State and National Committees, the Democratic party had to content itself with saving the election in New York by a hair's breadth plurality of 1.047, in the place of Mr. Tilden's New York majority of 32.742 in 1876; and in the nation at large by a hair's breadth plurality of 23.905, in the place of its natural and national majority of at least 115.657 votes!

At this rate, the sooner that historic back is sent to collect and remove the Mugwumps, the better it will be for the President and for the Democratic party.

The more minutely the matter is looked into the more clearly this appears.

In 22 out of 38 States Mr. Bajanes yete ran National Demogratic majority 115 657

the more clearly this appears.

In 22 out of 38 States diov, Cleveland's vote foil behind the Congressional vote of his party. In 30 out of 38 States Mr. Binino's vote ran ahead of the Congressional vote of his party.

In Massachusetts, a citaded of the Mugwunps, these energetic reformers contrived to reduce Mr. Binino's strength below that of his party by 3.822 votes; but they did not suffice, unfortunately, to prevent him from carrying that State by a plurality of 24,372 over Cleveland. In the neighboring and at least equally virtuous State of libode Island the Mugwumps do not appear to the naked eye. The Democratic Congressional candidates; but the Bepublicans overtopped this advance, giving Mr. Binine 19,030 votes to 17,846 cast for the Republicans overtopped this advance, giving Mr. Binine 19,030 votes to 17,846 cast for the Republicans overtopped this advance, giving Mr. Binine 19,030 votes to 17,846 cast for the Republicans of hough the Democrats gave Gov. Cleveland a somewhat larger vote than they gave their Congressional candidates. In New Hampshire also, though the Democrats gave Gov. Cleveland a somewhat larger vote than they gave their Congressional candidates in the Republicans not only held their whole. Congressional vote for Mr. Binine, but increased it for him, and carried that State by a clear majority of 1,943 votes. The election in Maine was still more remarkable as a revelation of Mugwumpian moonshine.

In that State the Mugwumps appear to have ian moonshine.
In that State the Mugwumps appear to have

Butler's vote le Maine. 3.953 Absolutely missing Mugwumpians 3.862 Possibly my friend and classmate, Mr. Secretary Endicott, who holds the fort for New England in the Gabinet, may think it worth while to look into this case of mysterious disappearance. But let us come nearer home to New York. In that crucial State, an empire in itself, both candidates fell behind their respective parties; and if the Mugwumpians plume themselves on cutting down the yote of Mr. Baine had 72% yours. It shut desert that they should parces; and it the Mugwampians piame themselves on cutting down the vote of Mr. Blaine by 4.732 votes, it is but decent that they should rise and explain their failure to transfer those votes to Gov. Cleveland, who fell short of the Democratic Congressional strength of the State by 4.670 votes. I hear that the magnates of Mugwampia loudly claim to have had control of at loast 60 500 votes through their trol of at least 69,000 votes through their

say, secause the Republican candidate, Judge Folger, was hopelessly weaker than his party. The Democratic party of New York gave Mr. Cleveland, in 1882, 335,318 votes, against 563,048 votes in 1882, 335,318 votes, against 563,048 votes in 1882, but these sufficed to make him Governor by the majority of 192,584 votes, because in 1882 the Republicans gave Judge Folger no more than 312,464 votes, against 552,001 votes which they gave Mr. Blaine in 1884.

To seek a test of the strength of Mr. Cleveland in the election of 1882 is to invite the unfair and onjust imputations upon his carreer as Governor of New York which side and unscriptions persons have drawn from an entirely absard comparison between the swingeing majority of 192,584 votes which made him tovernor, and the scant plurality of 1,407 votes, the their lost brethren in Rhode Island, or gone elimbing up the Aurorn Borestof things political to divert attention from the Democratic party to the Democratic candidate when Gov. Covoland was nominated for the personal and vituperative two sections of 1,947, but of 5,717 votes well as the proposed of the party of the granding of the g

old Twenty-ninth district in 1882, receiving then 17.769 votes against 14,988 cast for his Republican opponent. Mr. Arnot was supported in the new Twenty-eighth district last year by a coalition which gave him 28,005 votes. But Chemung county, in this district, which gave Hancock in 1890 a plarality of 170, gave him a plurality of 577. Tompkins gave him a plurality of 577. Tompkins gave him a plurality of 568, and Seneca alone, of the four counties composing the district—Seneca, which alone of the four sent a Democrat, Mr. W. B. Clark, to the Assembly—gave the Democratic Presidential candidate a plurality amounting to 318 votes, but insufficient, of course, to prevent Mr. Blaine from carrying the district by a plurality of 1,206 votes!

Finally, it is certain that the State of New York, and with it the Presidency, was saved in 1884 by a touch-and-go plurality of 1,047 votes cast for Gov. Cleveland. Why is that plurality to be credited to Mugwumps rather than to Democratic activity and zeal, to Kings or Brooklyn rather than to any other place or county in the State? Do not the returns of the Congressional vote make it clear that the voting Democrats of New York actually outnumbered the voting Republicans of New York in 1884? One thousand and forty-seven votes are 1,047 votes, whether deposited in a block in one place or in small lots all over the State, whether presented in one place in the form of a majority, or turning up in a dozen places in the form of increased minorities. In Mr. Flower's city of Watertown, for example, the Democratic gain of 91, In Gov. Cleveland's own county of Erie the Mugwumps did not prevent the Republicans from not only holding their own, but actually increasing the vote of Blaines in 1884 by more than two thousand votes, giving him 26,249 votes against 24,199 given to Garfield. But the Democratic of New York have done well to serve notice to quit upon these magnanimous moonshiners, the Mugwumps—well for the measure though his cordial Executive cooperation with a Democratic House of R

ESTIMATES ON OHIO'S FOTE. The Committees of the Two Parties from

30,000 to 40,000 Apart. CINCINNATI, Oct. 12 .- The election in Ohio to-morrow is for Governor and other State officers, and for members of the Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator to succeed John Sherman. Estimates that purport to be based upon a polling of the State by the Democratic and Republican Committees give widely different results. The Democratic estimate elects Gov. Headly by from 20,000 to 25,000 piurality; the Republican elects Judge Forsker for Governor by from 12,000 to 15,000

Forsker for Governor by from 12,000 to 15,000 plurality. Estimates on the Legislature by both parties make the result close, though both claim a majority.

The element of uncertainty in the election of Governor is the prohibition vote. It is generally conceded that its increase will be mainly from Republicans. The vote two years ago amounted to 8,302. The Democatic poil this year estimates it at 30,000. The Prohibitionists themselves claim a still greater vote. It is possible that many who vote for Dr. Leonard on the Prohibition texet will vote with their former party for the Legislative candidates.

In Cincinnati vigorous efforts have been made by a non-partisan or ammittee to detect and nunish frands in registration. Their efforts reveal startling crime in this direction. They have prepared and printed to-day a list of 1,400 fraudulently registered names, and they say they have no doubt there are 3,000 of them. There is no anticipation of disorder at the polis. Voting places have been greatly increased, and crowds about them will be accordingly smaller. Besides, a new law prohibits pursons from congregating within 100 feet of a polling place.

STEALING FROM PURLIC LANDS. A Vast Amount of Timber Taken from the

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Agent Haley, who has been investigating the thefts of timbef from the public lands in Idaho and Montana, reports: "I have completed the reports in the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Montana Improvement Com-pany timber trespass cases. These corporations have of lumber and bridge timber, 84.744 railroad ties 15,460,000 shingles, 32,933 cords of wood, and 20,000 codar posts. To value the lumber at \$10 per 1,000 feet, which would be a low figure, the railroad ties at 40 cents per tie, the wood at \$5 per cord, the posts at \$50 per thousand, and the singles at \$52 per thousand, would amount to \$015,402. This does not represent at the ties and wood cut for the Northern Parine Company by Eddy, Hammond & Co., which changed its firm nation to the Montana Improvement Company, in July, 1883, as I found it impossible to get witnesses to testify in those cases or even to find persons of whom I could obtain anything like satisfactory information.

"The Montana Improvement Company are an unscruptions corporation that will leave nothing unions to \$200 the point of the contains."

Gen. Grant on English Institutions. From the London Marning Post. An important Conservative gathering took

It was of these institutions that Gen. Grant said to oun at the only interview he ever had with him "Nothing amazed me more of what I saw in England people, too, who are tampering with the institutions of England. We would give our ears to have such institutons in America, and you are triffing with them That remark was made to him by Gen. Grant, who had been President of America. (Applause.) He never men-tioned it before in public, as while Gen. Grant was alive t might have recoiled upon him; but it was important that it should be known. [Hear, hear.] Many

Would He be Able to Serve?

From the Utica Observer. While holding the office of Comptroller an mportant share of Mr. Davenport's duties fell into the obliged him to spend a large portion of his time in En rope. While this was his misfortune, rather than his fault, it can be properly urged that the man who found the work of the Comptrollership too irksome is not likely to distinguish himself in the far greater and more a duous post of Governor. He has not been inured to hard labor, either mental or physical, for his inherited wealth enabled him to pass his time in iuxurious leisure. It is a question whether he would not break down t elected Governor, before ha'f his term expired.

From the Court Journal.

One of the most popular of farce writers, and probably the oldest living dramatist, is wearing away the last days of an industrious life in poverty in the Charter House. Old playgoers remember the time when

A DIVER EXAMINES FLOOD ROCK

figger Hend Pall of Plannes-A Little Sun face Blasting Muy be Necessary.

The usual fleets of vessels passed up and down Hell Gate with the tides at all hours yes-

terday, and without difficulty.

Lieut. Derby was on and around the island all day. Gen. Newton came over on the launch Runaway for a short time and with Lieut. Derby inspected the work of the explosion. Mr Perby was asked what was the result of their "A diver went down on Nigger Head during

slack water at noon," he said. "He found the rock full of fissures and seams. We could drop the sounding rod into some of them for eight or ten feet. Into others the diver let himself down to the waist, and he could have sone down to the waist, and he could have gone down further if he had dared to risk it. There is no doubt that the entire island was thoroughly shattered. There is a crust of large rocks over the top, but when that is removed the stone underneath will be found fine enough. It was just so after the expicsion at Hallat's Point. Some parts of the crust will have to be broken by surface blasting, but not very many, for the grapplings of the dredger that was used on Hailett's Point opened out wide enough to grasp a rock fifteen feet across. We shall dredge over Nigger Head first."

At high tide the water made a clean breach over nearly all of the island, and as the tide ran down a strong stream poured right across where the shaft had been. Mr. Dorby said that the island had sunk away there six or eight feet since Saturday, and it might sink still further, until the whole thing would be below the surface at high tide. In that even the said he would place a distinct beacen at each end of the reef for the benefit of pilots.

The soundings and surveys made yesterday confirmed the statement already made that the old channels are as deep and clear as they were before the explosion. Navigation will not be interfered with by the work that must yet be done, but an old fisherman said regretfully that one of the best bass fishing grounds in the harbor had been spoiled. gone down further if he had dared to risk it.

THE CREMATORY ALMOST READY. The First Incincration of a Human Body Will Take Place Next Week.

The first body will be incinerated in the Long Island Crematory, at Fresh Pond, L. L. some time next week. In the mean while it is probable that experiments with the bodies of animals will be made during the next few days.
The company has not yet finished the building proper, nor will it be completed until spring, but a temporary building has been put up over Their capacity is eight bodies per day. The Their canacity is eight bodies per day. The charge for burning bodies has been fixed at \$25, and this rate will be charged for all ages, the weight or size making no difference in the cost. Circulars giving rules and regulations of the company will be ready in a few days, when they will be given to any one desiring them.

The rules are in substance as follows: Application for incineration must be made at the New York office of the company by the person having charge of the body. It must be accompanied by a physician's certificate stating the manner and the cause of death. Every incineration must be attended by some relative of the deceased person, or by some legal representative of relatives. An undertaker will be turnished by the company if desired. Bodies will be received at any part of the city and taken to the crematory at a cost of \$10. It is not necessary that bodies should be decases, when it is desired, religious ceremonies may be held at the crematory during incineration. Coffins must be removed soon after the incineration, or they will be destroyed by the company. In case of contagious disease they will aiways be destroyed. The incineration my be as private as may be desired. The ashes of the deceased person may be taken away in urns especially provided. Applications for incineration must be made in writing, and will be kept on file in the office. charge for burning bodies has been fixed at \$25.

FELL FROM A BRIDGE TRAIN.

The Victim of a Frightful Accident Found Going Off the Bridge in a Blanket. Three young men skylarked on the rear

platform of car 30 going across the bridge to Brooklyn at 6% o'clock last night. One of them fell against the gate and it gave way. Over he went, and women in car 19, which came next, cried and told one another that they had felt the car wheels crunch him. Men besought the brakemen to stop the train. The brakemen said that would be useless, for the young fellow had surely fallen down into the street. This all happened when the cars were just this side

of the New York tower. When the train got to Brooklyn nearly all the passengers went over to the police station to report the accident. J. D. Newman of 258 Dean report the accident. J. D. Nowman of 200 Denia street and James B. Morse of 253 Greene ave-nue. Brooklyn, the two companions of the young man, were in the throng. They had just given the name and address of their comrade, thenry Russell of 62 Pulaski street, when Po-liceman Looran brought him in. Looran had fienry Russell of 62 Pulaski street, when Po-liceman Looran brought him in. Looran had found him wrapped in a blanket on a truck that was leaving the bridge. The driver said he had nicked Russell up at the New York tower. Russell had fallen unburt on one of the tles underneath the railroad tracks. He clambered down to the south driveway, and persunded the truck driver to wrap him up and smuggle him off the bridge so that he would escape notice. "Escape publicity" was the way he put it.

way he put it. LYRICS OF HIGH CULTURE. From the Boston Courier. PHASES OF LIFE.

The Bonk Oficial. To gamble, the funds of the bank he draw, He robbed the widows and orrhans, too; With fifty thousand dollars he fact: "Another good man gone wrong," they said. The Pliferer.

The night was blitter, the tramp was old; He stole a coat to keep out the cold. Parsuit soon followed, the chase was brief. And the crowd exclaimed: "They have caught the thief." A Little Bit of Human Nature.

That's Thompson approaching; it is, I could swear;
And poverty-stricken he looks! I declare;
Appeture, indiced, of the shabby gentred,
With doctoing threadbare and shows down at the heel,
lie's net with financial reverses, they say;
I'll turn up this street and keep out of his way. A Year Later. Ha! who is this coming along? Let me see: That face I am certain a familiar to me. By Jave, I is Thompson! How well he is dressed; Ah, now he can hold up his head with the heat. They say he's struck of and is rich as a Jaw; Why, Thompson, my dear fellow, how do you do?

A Social Cuit.

There goes the bell! A visitor, I guess, And I'm a tright and haven't time to dress. H'm! Mrs. Gossip, from across the way What put it in her head to cail to-day? To see what size can see that's all, no doubt; To see what size can see that's all, no doubt; That horner griss pringing her agadamate. I hate her with large large man and printing from the first horner griss bringing her unitarist. That horner griss is bringing her unitarist. The Mrs. Gossip, I decarse. Why, this lequite a pleasure, I am sure. (A kirs.) so kind of you to cail: 'its quite a treat; Let me remove your shawl, pray take a seak We're all upset this morning, it is true, but we can niways find negat for you. Pray don't importance—there is no need. I'm very giad you called, I am, indeed. A Social Catt.

At the Gate. Allow you to kiss me good night ere you go! I could not permit such a freedom, oh, no.

She (disappointedly), She (disappointedly).

The fool! He must certainly have a thick head,
To think for a moment I meant what I said. THE BUSY BEE.

He (respectfully).

The question old. "How doth the busy bee Improve each shining hour!" we'll hear no more; A naturalist has just amounced that the Works three hours only out of tweaty four. CONCERNING JUMBO.

Suphronia writes: I am making a poem about the late innented Jumbo, but cannot find a rhyme for the hame. Can you give me a rhyme for Jumbo! Ger family, dear: A girl in Connection, cunning and cute, Last year was engaged to a weathin deaf mute, And often she seem with her kind doof and dumb beas At Barnum s and seen the great ciephant Jumbo.

When summer beauty fades and dies. The price of coal begins to rise. SIC TRANSIT.

In rusting showers they're falling down.
The purple and extension add and brown,
Thus on the ground they in.
And the lover of bounts helicide with grie
The Buttering tall of the third leaf
And the gory of autumn de-

But the tra-philosopher little grieves.
As he waveles too fail of the little lieuves.
And the fields wrow be founded assert
The ratio around he called a too.
For the known full well that the action hoss
Will be just as rich text year. THE NAUTICAL EVENING DRESS, offurthmisting intests tyle of dress for evening wear depose securing tis, they say, to maidency oning and one carts bear names neculiar to a vessel's sails, usual jib, and see forth, and the trimmings are

Now when a lasty's dre sing 'twill sound queer to hear

Jane, bring me up my spinnaker, I'm dressing for the THE WINNING TEAM. Time was, they say, when inerit won the bays, But in those times to man by merit rises; Alas! we've fallen on degenerate days, For was and brass now capture all life's prises.